

MAKES UNITY PLEA

Benefits and Results of Unionism Eloquently Shown by the Barbers' Chief

BARBERING OLDEST TRADE

Injustices of Present System Can Be Righted by Suffrage and Evolution

declared James Shannessy, general president of the Journeymen Barbers' International union of America before a special meeting last night.

of local 120 in the labor hall. Now barbering was virtual slavery 25 years ago with wielders of the razor and scissors working from 6 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

the morning until 9 or 10 at night and with a full working day on Sunday thrown in for good measure, was related by President Shanessy. "The great transformation in working conditions for the barber profession has been wrought entirely as a result of the organization of the barbers. One barber by himself is as helpless as a ship cast adrift in mid-ocean without a rudder or means of locomotion but banded together in an international organization with many thousands of members you have the power to make your profession a reputable one and one permitting you to earn a decent livelihood for yourself and wife and kiddies."

Not Best Organized

"I regret, however, that although barbering is one of the oldest professions in the world, it is far from being the best organized. When it comes to effective organization, the lawyers, doctors, dentists and some other professions are up on the mountain top above while we are down in the valley. Better working conditions and shorter hours had resulted in the lengthening of the lives of the cigar makers 16 years and 9 months."

As compared with conditions existing in the cigar manufacturing trade 20 years ago, Mr. Shanessy said, although exact statistics are not available in regard to the change that has been wrought in the health and longevity of barbers as a result of shorter working hours and better working conditions, he was confident that the results were about as startling as those in the cigar makers' trade. Most barbers in the old days were consumptive and physical wrecks as a result of their extremely long working hours and insanitary places of work.

A Plea for Internationalism
A strong plea was made by President Shanney for the spirit of internationalism that should pervade all the ranks of labor. He said no man had any control over the place in which he was born, and that it was the man himself that really counted.

no matter where he was born. In speaking of the criticisms of narrow-minded workers who criticize international unions and say, "What's the use of sending our money over to the states?" Mr. Shannessy said that the balance sheets of the barbers' union proves that twice as much money has come to Canadian barbers for benefit than has been received in membership dues in the United States from Canadian barbers.

The greatest need amongst workers to-day, he said, was the 'true spirit of brotherliness and co-operation. The spectacle of organized capital co-operating and standing together as a unit in their fight against the workers and, in contrast, the sight of the workers divided and continuously

quarreling and biting one another was deplorable. In vitriolic language he denounced spies paid by detective agencies under the employ of the big business interests, which spies craftily stir up strife and disunion amongst the workers and mischievously advocate ultra-radicalism and revolution. He said that labor spies are so small "they could dance on a copper cent throughout eternity."

"It will be a sad day when evolution is knocked off the stage and revolution takes its place," stated Mr. Shanessy. "We have the suffrage, and we can wipe out every solitary thing that oppresses the workers if we only unite and adopt sensible peaceful and progressive or revolutionary methods instead of the bomb, sword and gun and bloodshed or revolution. The object of every man should be to make this world a better place in which to live. Our unions have already accomplished

live as a result of having lived here. I have done a great deal toward making this a better world, and they will accomplish a great deal more for brotherliness and progress."

Barbers' Bill
Very satisfactory progress is being made in the agitation for support for the proposed new legislative bill improving conditions relative to the bar-

bering profession, according to C. E. Herrett, president of local 120, who made a brief talk on the subject in introducing President Shanneesy. J. B. Hughes, representing employing barbers, paid a high tribute to Mr. Shanneesy's address, and said he was

(Continued on page 4)

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Unity of Labor: The Hope of the World
FRIDAY, October 5, 1923

IS EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN PERIL

THAT education is at all times a subject that everyone is interested in—or should be—goes without saying. Today's despatches from Portland tell us that the American Federation of Labor now in session there, finds that the educational system is in peril; that the schools are menaced by selfish interests; that the teachers are unduly muzzled. This state of affairs may or may not apply to Canada. In the opening paragraph of its report, the A. F. of L. committee on education sees in these "authenticated reports" a menace to public education, striking "at the very heart of successful democracy," and tending "to tear down the usefulness of the structure of public education which the members of organized labor, in common with other public-spirited citizens, have striven to build up."

In answer to the question, "Who is responsible?" the report says:

Much of the pressure has come from local bodies such as chambers of commerce, Rotary clubs and the like. The character and methods of such bodies differ from place to place, and cannot be subjected to general classification.

The impetus was derived from two sources mainly, the report declared.

(1) The wave of hysteria against "radicalism" which passed over the continent during and immediately after the war and which "was directed even against ordinary liberal movements and organized labor, and (2) the calculated propaganda of national organizations. Under the heading, "Safeguards and Remedies," the report says:

The labor movement does not wish public education to be influenced by partisan bodies of any kind. The persons most competent to judge in detail what should be taught and how it should be taught are those who themselves are engaged in the educational profession. The most necessary task is an awakening of the public by spreading the information broadcast about what is being done and the organizations responsible. When teachers are adequately paid, well informed on current problems, and able through the power of organization to resist improper influence, the schools will be safe. The growth of the American Federation of Teachers is therefore the best means of public defense.

The introduction of the study of social sciences into the seventh or eighth grade is recommended by the committee, which says:

The basic social studies, those which treat largely of matters of vital concern to labor, should be introduced into the seventh or eighth grades, if not earlier. Thus it appears that there is a very decided need for an immediate reorganization of the curricula of most of our junior and senior high schools, so as to provide opportunity for instruction in these important subjects.

In its final paragraph the committee says, however:

We feel confident in general that no insurmountable obstacles exist which will interfere with effecting continuous improvements in the treatment of labor by the textbooks devoted to the social sciences.

New slogan: "Back to the Unions!"

Labor does not ask the government to better its conditions, but simply to give it a chance to do that for itself.

Rome fell when one per cent. of the population owned ninety per cent. of the wealth. This was barbarism. Is our christian civilization heading the same way?

There are three labor dailies that are bound to succeed, not so much by the support of their friends, as by the short-comings of their capitalist enemies. They are the London Daily Herald (circulation over 300,000), the Seattle Union Record, and the New York Call—all real metropolitan daily newspapers.

The Oregon Labor Press issued a special edition of 72 pages last Friday as a souvenir number of the 43rd annual convention of the A. F. of L. now in session at Portland. Nearly every page is enlivened with photographs of public and organization officials, as well as views of many beautiful landscapes. The letter press is well selected and devoted to numerous labor subjects, among which is "The Story of the A. F. of L." The high aspirations of the Labor Press are certainly commendable.

Labor

The poverty of food, clothing and shelter is less than one-tenth of our problem. There is a worse poverty—a poverty of knowledge, of intellect and of "soul." There are such things as mental ignorance and moral blindness. Labor is not merely an economic question. Were it so, it would never have won the millions of hearts it has already captured everywhere. Labor is more than bread-and-butter, houses and work! It is a matter of soul and spirit, and of "manna."

PRESIDENT WILLIAMS

Address the 55th Annual Trades Union Congress at Plymouth, England

THERE ARE 702 DELEGATES

It Represents 4,369,268 Trade Unionists—Justifiable Note of Optimism

[Labor Press Service]

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 20.—"At Manchester in 1913 there were 560 delegates representing 207 societies and 2,232,446 Trade Unionists. Today there are 702 delegates representing 4,369,268 trade unionists. There are some who say that trade unionism is played out. In cricket parlance, it has never played itself in yet." With this statement J. B. Williams began his presidential address to the fifty-fifth annual Trades Union congress at Plymouth. It was a justifiable note of optimism. Despite four years of unparalleled trade depression, involving an admitted slump of membership, the disbursement of large accumulated funds, and a severe strain on trade union machinery, the trade union movement is almost twice as strong numerically as it was in pre-war days. Mr. Williams himself supported the explanation of this gratifying position when he asserted that "whatever its shortcomings, trade unionism has never let the workers down."

A Talk with Dante

[Adapted]

"DANTE," said Virgil, one morning, "you don't look well."

"Nonsense," retorted Dante, who never liked to have his health questioned. "I tell you I am immortal."

"Nobody denies it," replied the author of the Aeneid, "but I must say that I have noticed symptoms of a decline in you."

"I am willing to admit that I am a little run down," said the author of the Divine Comedy.

"What's the trouble?"

"Worry!"

"Worry! Why you have nothing to worry you that I know of."

"I haven't! That's all you know about it."

Virgil smiled.

"My dear Dante," said he, "you remind me of the Sybarite who could not repose upon his couch of rose leaves because one of them turned up."

"That's all right, Virgil," replied the great Florentine, "but if you knew the danger I am daily forced to run, you would consider me quite right in feeling worried."

Virgil became grave.

"Dante," said he, "you must tell me why you are so worried, in order that I may sympathize with you."

Dante reflected.

He did not care to tell his secrets to Virgil, for he was afraid that Virgil would tell them to Maecenas, who would, in turn, tell Horace, and thus the story would get abroad.

But the immortal Italian was feeling so bad that he really had to tell some one or burst.

"Virgil," said he, "suppose some one were to go through the Inferno again."

"What of it?"

"Why, the person who went through it to-day would be able to write a poem that would knock mine out entirely."

Virgil laughed outright.

"But think," said Dante, "the most dreadful creatures I mentioned in the whole seven circles were mere money lenders."

"I remember them," said Virgil, with a shudder. "They made me feel very uncomfortable."

"But since the Coal Vend magnates have begun to turn up down there you know that the creatures I saw and described are nowhere."

"That's a fact," said Virgil. Those monopolists had to commit such atrocities that the crimes of the fellows you describe are mere indiscretions of youth."

Dante wiped the perspiration from his brow.

"That's where the shoe pinches," he remarked. "Think of some man going through the Inferno nowadays and seeing those Coal Vend fellows wriggling in flames, and then coming back to write about them! My reputation would be eclipsed."

"Now you mention it," added Virgil, "I remember that the oil magnates are beginning to put in an appearance down there, too. It's bothered the fellows who have charge of those things to devise some punishment to fit their crimes. You know that's the rule in the Inferno. The punishment must fit the crime."

Dante grew quite pale.

"What a soul stirrer a punishment to fit those crimes must be," he said, with a shudder.

"Yes," said Virgil.

"A chap who gets hold of material like that for a poem would beat me out of the ring."

"But," exclaimed Virgil, with a gleeful face, "you can yourself describe those horrors, and thus get a bulge on the rest of the world."

Dante wiped the beads of perspiration from his brow.

"My dear Virgil," he groaned, "I haven't the genius to describe a punishment that would fit the crimes of a coal or an oil magnate."

And the pair of poets went to slake their thirsts with the waters of the Styx.

Patronize Federationist advertisers, and tell them why you do so.

Union bricklayers never strike;

Its Forty-third

(Continued from page 1)

tures and with the expressed will of the people."

"Our trade union movement must be maintained intact, at the highest degree of efficiency, and solidarity in order most to effectively deal with the great problems with which we are confronted. The trade union movement out of its experience and in accordance with the requirements of its membership will develop, as it has in the past, along evolutionary lines achieving results surely and steadily. It will resist to the utmost the designs of self-seekers and of the advocates of revolution."

Greater restriction of emigration than is provided in existing laws, is urged. "Until the foreigners now in this country are assimilated there can be no success in Americanizing the citizens born in this country. Illiteracy is growing at an alarming rate. Congress will be called upon to decide between the greed of unfair employers and the self-preservation of our people."

The A. F. of L. will "have no hesitancy in emphasizing the fact that the most potential factor against unemployment is the resistance against wage reductions. Wage reductions mean the abridgment of the power to purchase, to consume and to use the products of labor. Wage reductions accentuate depression and unemployment."

The committee of education appointed at the convention last year at Cleveland embodies three recommendations in its report: "That the American Federation of Labor give increasing stress and thought to developing an increasingly constructive programme for our public schools. That permanent education committees be provided in organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor and their component units. That unions and wage earners co-operate actively in the work of adult education as promoted through our workers' education bureau."

Workmen's compensation laws were investigated during the year by a committee appointed for that purpose. It recommends that "the investigation made, compilation undertaken and formulation of a standard model workmen's compensation law at present under consideration, be continued by this or a like committee." It also recommends that the Ohio act continue as the model law on this subject.

A movement to force organized labor into politics and an attack on the well-defined non-political policy of President Gompers became evident Wednesday when resolutions introduced by the Minnesota delegation were made public at the convention. Flushed with their recent victories and the success of their farmer-labor party, the Minnesota men have called on the rest of labor to join with the agricultural element and create their own political party.

The Panama Central Labor council asked for the federation's aid in forcing the government to restore old time living and working conditions in the Canal zone. The Plasterers' delegation urged that all other crafts make provisions for granting special privileges to disabled soldiers taking vocational training under the Veterans' bureau.

A call for assistance in the unionization of bank clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers and office workers was also voiced. "I suppose," facetiously remarked one man after the convention had adjourned, "that we will have to unionize the banks owned by the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers."

The two demands for political activity by the federation and the forming of a farm-labor party were introduced by two different groups. The two resolutions were different in tone and character. One, from the Minnesota delegation, was the voice of men who were triumphant in political battle and who called on the rest of labor to follow them to political domination of the nation; the other, from the iron and steel workers, was voiced in the more or less clamorous terms of the oppressed.

The plasterers plan for giving special preference to disabled soldiers in keeping with announcements recently made by the international president regarding their system of building up an apprenticeship system in their craft. The plasterers and the cement finishers ask that this plan be taken up by all other unions.

Santiago Iglesias, delegate from Porto Rico, introduced a resolution which painted a picture of deplorable conditions among the natives of that island, cites instances of gigantic land monopolies by American, Spanish and French non-residents and requested the federation to lend its aid in securing certain reforms which the people of Porto Rico have asked from the government of Washington.

Censorship of motion pictures, books or periodicals or newspapers was frowned upon in the annual report submitted by Matthew Woll, president of the International Labor Press of America. "The thing to do," he said, "is to uproot the idea of censorship in any and all forms from our American soil. We should dedicate part of our service to this end."

Union bricklayers never strike;

when they "fall to get along" with the contractor, they just "withdraw," said W. J. Moran of El Paso, Tex., one of the bricklayers' delegates. "The bricklayers have not had a strike in 30 years, and we never fight unless we are attacked," he asserted. The union has 102,000 members and more than 700 votes in the American Federation of Labor convention. It owns and operates two brick plants—one at El Paso, Tex., which is contending for the honor of entertaining the next convention of the federation, and one at Tucson, Ariz. It buys the entire output of two brick factories in California.

The bricklayers' international is the only union in the world, it is claimed, which does not compel a man to surrender his working card when he begins to contract. "We are not afraid of boss control in the bricklayers' union," declared Moran, as Thomas I. Priest, first international vice-president, from San Francisco, nodded assent. "A man can hold his card as long as he likes, contractor or journeyman, as long as he remains a union man."

Bricklayers are not the best paid men in the labor field, the view of the general public notwithstanding, according to Moran and Priest. "While they get more money a day when they work," said Moran, "they work less than other men, for weather often interferes with their job, and there is not as much bricklaying as there is work of other kinds in the building trades. Bricklayers work only part of the time, therefore, are entitled to good wages when they work."

W. J. Moran, bricklayers' delegate, says that printers on newspapers are the best paid on the average of all union workers in the world. They work six days or nights a week, without interruption, and their average pay is the highest.

TO KEEP OUT OF WAR

Similar Resolutions Have Been Passed Before in Various Parts of the World

[Editorial from Christian Science Monitor]

THE sentiment expressed at the Dominion Trades and Labor congress in Vancouver this year, against Canadian participation in any more war is by no means confined to the organized workers. It is general throughout the country. According to the former president of the Great War Veterans' association, who addressed the Kiwanis club in Ottawa recently after returning from the conference of the British Empire Service league in London, the former soldier "is the man who most wants to prevent wars." Commercial men in Canada attribute the present burden of taxation on industry very largely to the increase in the national debt, due to Canadian war expenditure. The face of the country is set against expenditure on naval or military establishments. Premier Mackenzie King has refrained from outlining the defense, at the imperial conference in London next month; but it is generally understood that Canada will be committed to no new expenditure without the consent of the dominion parliament. The labor congress passed a resolution that if war threatened to embroil Canada, the executive of the congress would call a special session to decide what action the organized workers of Canada would take to prevent the participation of the dominion in hostilities. Of course similar resolutions have been passed before in various parts of the world. The signal failure of the German organized workers to stand against the wave of war patriotism that swept the German empire in July, 1914, would indicate that something more effective than the mere passing of resolutions is needed. In the heat of the hour of crisis, resolutions are liable to be forgotten. So, too, although the former service men of Canada can with good reason declare that they have done all the soldiering they wish to do, and seen all the war they wish to see, the same could be said perhaps, under similar circumstances, by the former service men of Italy. But the fascist premier in Rome seemed to be of a different opinion, a few days ago, when he bombarded Corfu. Canadian public opinion has the quality of stability, however, and the Canadian former service men have shown themselves to be as steady, sometimes under stress, in the role of citizens returned to civil life, as they were as front line troops on active service overseas.

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CAPITAL AND LABOR

Enormous Change Has Taken Place in Relative Position of Both

PEOPLE IN GRIP OF FINANCE

Loyalty of the Leaders to the Rank and File and Vice Versa

[By J. B. Williams]

ON THE question of capital and labor, I would like to direct attention to the enormous change that has taken place in regard to the relative position between the two. Labor still represents, as always, something to dispose of in return for certain tokens of value that are termed wages or salary. The only variation is in the number of tokens received according to the strength of the trade union organization at the back of the workers. So far as capital is concerned, however, there has been a series of constant changes. First we had the individual employer with direct personal touch with his employees. Then the formation of a small company. Then its extension into a large company. Then a company of companies, followed by a national, if not an international, trust.

Grip of Finance
Every move in the game renders the workers' position less secure, more liable to tyranny and persecution, while the control of capital has got into the hands of fewer and fewer individuals, until the banking and financial magnates hold not only the welfare of individual workers in their grip, but entire nations at their mercy. I should like to utter a solemn word of warning. It is not the slightest use calling for solidarity in the labor movement if those who cry the loudest for it fail to set the example by a keen willingness to do team work. We often hear of the need for the leaders to be loyal to the rank and file. If we are to have a successful movement it is, of course, essential, but we must also have loyalty of the rank and file to the leaders.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Her Exports Exceed Her Imports
—New Gold Currency Replacing Rouble

[Labor Press Service]

A trade mission sent to Russia by Becos Traders, limited, of London, a combine representing eighty engineering firms, is greatly impressed by the possibility of trade with that country. Mr. Marshall, the managing director of Becos, limited, states that Russia has already achieved a favorable trade balance, that is, her exports exceed her imports, and a new gold currency is steadily replacing the rouble. Since Russia produces raw materials and Great Britain produces manufactured goods, the trade policies of the two countries can very well run together. This is Mr. Marshall's considered conclusion.

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ADDRESSES BROADCASTED

Portland Convention of A. F. of L. Formally Opened on Monday Last

For the first time in the history of the American Federation of Labor, radio was used on Monday last to broadcast the opening proceedings of the Portland convention to the world. The great assemblage of 3500 delegates was called to order in the municipal auditorium at 10 o'clock by G. A. Von Schantz, president of Portland Central Labor Council. An invocation by Bishop Walter Taylor Sumner, addresses by Mayor Baker, Governor Pierce and Otto Hartwig, of the State Federation of Labor, preceded President Samuel Gompers' formal opening address.

A Bombay despatch states that a thousand Indian nationalists have been released at Nagpur, India, following the conclusion of the Indian flag carrying agitation. Their release was urged by the local legislature against official opinion.

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rison, 1182 Parker Street, Vancouver, B. C.,
information re securing speakers or the for-
mation of local branches, kindly communicate
with Provincial Secretary J. Lyle Talford,
524 Birk Bigg, Vancouver, B. C. Tele-
phone Seymour 1332, or Fairmont 4935.

BAKERY SALESMEN, LOCAL 371—Meets
second Thursday every month, 319 Pender
Street West. President, J. Brighwell;
financial secretary, H. A. Sowron, 925—11th
Ave. East.

JOURNEMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL
All Union of America—Local 130, Van-
couver, B. C., meets second and fourth Tues-
days in each month in Room 313—319 Pender
Street West. President, C. E. Harrison,
711 Hastings Street East; secretary, R. R.
Jant, 320 Cambie Street. Shop phone, Sey.
2708. Residence phone, Doug. 2171R.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Hel-
pers of America, Local 94—Meets first
and third Mondays in each month. Pres-
ident, P. Willis; secretary, A. Fraser. Of-
fice: Room 308—319 Pender Street West. Of-
fice hours, 9 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS—If you need
bricklayers or masons for building, call
on the Bricklayers' Union, phone Bricklayers'
Union, Labor Temple.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-
TERS and Joiners, Local 452—President,
R. W. Halsey; recording secretary, W. Page;
business agent, Wm. Dunn. Office: Room
308—319 Pender Street West. Meets second
and fourth Mondays, 8 p.m.; Room 5, 319
Pender Street West.

LIVIO EMPLOYEES UNION—Meets first
and third Fridays in each month, at 146 Cor-
dova Street West. President, David Cathlam,
146 Cordova Street West; secretary, Geo.
Harrison, 1182 Parker Street.

ENGINEERS—INTERNATIONAL UNION
of Steam and Operating, Local 844—Meets
every Thursday at 8 p.m., Room 607 Labor
Temple. President, J. Flynn; business agent,
F. S. Hunt; recording secretary, Geo.
Harrison, 1182 Parker Street.

CITY FIREFIGHTERS UNION, No. 18—
President, Neil MacDonald, No. 1 Pihelall;
secretary, O. A. Watson, No. 5 Pihelall.

GENERAL LABORERS' UNION—MEETS
every Monday in Room 313—319 Pender
Street West. President, J. R. Bann; secre-
tary, J. R. Bann; financial secretary, A. Padgham,
524 Birk Bigg, Vancouver, B. C.; tele-
phone, Sey. 2249—45th
Ave. East, Vancouver, B. C.

OTEL AND RESTAURANT Employees
Union, Local 28—441 Seymour Street.
Meets first and third Wednesdays at 8:30
p.m. Second and fourth Wednesdays at
8:30 p.m. Executive board meets every
Monday at 8 p.m. President, W. A. Colmar;
business agent, A. Graham. Phone Seymour
241.

ACHINISTS LOCAL 129—President, Leo
George; secretary, J. G. Keefe; business
agent, P. R. Bengough. Office: 309, 319
Pender Street West. Meets in Room 313
Pender Street West, on first and third
Wednesdays in month.

ACHINISTS LOCAL 692—President, Ed.
Dawson; secretary, R. Hirst; business
agent, P. R. Bengough. Office: 309—319
Pender Street West. Meets in Room 313
Pender Street West, on second and 4th
Wednesdays in month.

UBOIAN MUTUAL PROTECTIVE
UNION, Local 145, A. F. of M.—Meets at
Hastings Hall, Homer Street, second Sun-
day, 19 a.m. President, Ernest O. Miller, 991
Nelson Street; secretary, Edward Johnson,
1 Nelson Street; financial secretary, W. E.
Williams, 991 Nelson Street; organizer, F.
Nichols, 991 Nelson Street.

ROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECOR-
ATORS and Paperhangers of America, Local
8, Vancouver—Meets 2nd and 4th Thurs-
days at 146 Cordova Street West. Phone
2-8510. Business agent, H. D. Collard.

DOCK DRIVERS, BRIDGE, WHARF AND
Stevedores Union, Local 2404—Meets at
Hastings Street West every Friday, at 8
p.m. President, J. R. Bann; secretary, J. R.
Bann; business agent, W. H. Col-
lard, 106—17th Ave. W. Office, corner Prior
at Main Street. Phone Fairmont 4507.

URNEMEN RAILROAD UNION OF B.
C.—Meets first, third and fifth Tuesdays
at 8 p.m. at headquarters, 318
Cordova Street West. President, D. Gil-
lespie; vice-president, John Johnson; secre-
tary, Wm. Dunn, address 318 Cordova
Street West. Branch agent's address:
A. Worrall, 576 Johnson Street, Victoria, B.
C.

REET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EM-
ployees, Pioneer Division, No. 101—Meets
at 10:15 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pres-
ident, F. A. Hoover, 2408 Clarke Drive;
recording secretary, F. E. Griffin, 447—6th
Ave. East; treasurer, J. A. Andrew; busi-
ness agent, W. H. Col-
lard, 106—17th Ave. W. Office, corner Prior
at Main Street. Phone Fairmont 4507.

URNEMEN RAILROAD UNION OF B.
C.—Meets first, third and fifth Tuesdays
at 8 p.m. at headquarters, 318
Cordova Street West. President, D. Gil-
lespie; vice-president, John Johnson; secre-
tary, Wm. Dunn, address 318 Cordova
Street West. Branch agent's address:
A. Worrall, 576 Johnson Street, Victoria, B.
C.

OGRAPIHICAL UNION, No. 586—Pres-
ident, R. P. Pettipiece; vice-president, J.
Bryan; secretary-treasurer, E. H. Mac-
donald, P. O. Box 56. Meets last Sunday
of each month at 8 p.m. in Labor Hall, 319
Pender Street West.

ANCOUVER THEATRICAL FEDER-
ATION—Meets at 991 Nelson Street, at 11
a.m. on the Tuesday preceding the 1st Sun-
day of each month. President, E. A. Jamie,
991 Nelson St.; Secretary, O. E. Wil-
son, 991 Nelson St.; Business Agent, F.
Nichols, 991 Nelson St.

KKERS' PARTY OF CANADA—308 1/2
Pender Street West. Business meetings
on 1st and 3rd Wednesday every month.
President, J. R. Bann; recording secretary,
G. Carpendale; financial secretary, J. Haliday,
nch organizer.

ANCE RUPERT TYPOGRAPHICAL
UNION, No. 415—President, B. D. Mac-
donald, secretary-treasurer, J. M. Campbell,
P. O. Box 569. Meets last Thursday of each
month.

PLASTERERS SCARCE

Now Among the Best Paid Work-
ing Men in the United States
of America

AVERAGE ABOUT \$12 A DAY

Heavy Demand for Workers and
Limitation on Apprentices
Keep Wages Up

PLASTERERS are among the best
paid of working men in the United
States, says Edward J. McGivern, gen-
eral president of the Operative Plas-
terers' International association, and
it is the old, familiar law of supply
and demand that has sent their wages
upward. And, according to Mr. Mc-
Givern, the contractors and employ-
ers are largely responsible for the lack
of help because, a few years back,
they refused to pay sufficient wages
to apprentices to attract boys to the
trade.

"I might say, though, that these
tales of \$35 a day for plasterers are
pure lies," said Mr. McGivern. "The
average wage is about \$12 a day.
Many men earn much above that sum
by working overtime, and, if a man
sees fit to put in long hours at hard
and laborious work, I think he de-
serves credit for it.

Apprentices Now Scarce

"Before the war, wages for plas-
ters' apprentices were low—about \$8 a
week. The work is hard and unpleas-
ant. The average American youth had
rather have a white collar job; he
would prefer to work in a store or
drive a truck for \$20 a week than to
learn a hard trade, such as plastering.

"Along came the war and all build-
ing ceased. Nobody learned the trade.
Now, with a building boom, there is a
scarcity of skilled plasterers. How-
ever, the contractors and employers
have profited by their mistake of the
past, and are paying wages that will
attract apprentices."

WAYBACK—MEN SCIENCE

Distinguished Scientists Assem-
bled Recently at Sydney—
"Riddle of the Sphinx"

[By Frank Cotton, Australian
Worker]

A number of distinguished scientists
of various nationalities recently assem-
bled in Sydney for the purpose of
comparing notes and interchanging
views on scientific problems. The
fact is worth noting that a motion to
include "social science and econom-
ics" in the list of subjects was de-
feated by 44 votes to 43. These as-
sembled "wise men" having rejected
by a majority of one the considera-
tion of the only things which really
matter, are now proceeding to talk
over a number of relatively unimpor-
tant topics. Science has accomplished
many things during the past genera-
tion in the direction of the increased
production of wealth by the use of
the raw material in nature's great
storehouse, but it has done nothing
to ensure an equitable distribution of
that wealth.

Riddle of the Sphinx

That is the real "riddle of the
Sphinx" which—as Henry George
long since pointed out—modern civ-
ilization must solve or perish, as per-
ished the ancient civilizations of Baby-
lon, Egypt and Rome

Science has given us knowledge
which enables us to measure the or-
bit of the stars in their courses, but
knowledge is not wisdom. Australia
is a favored land compared with the
countries of the old world which have
been ravaged by war, pestilence and
famine. Yet even here we have
grinding care and bitter poverty,
both of which are absolutely unne-
cessary evils, in view of Australia's
scanty population, and enormous re-
sources. The world's wise men in
scientific spheres may shrink their
share of the task of rebuilding society
on a saner basis, just as the represen-
tatives of warring states ignore the
sweet old Galilean message of "peace
and goodwill." But the great labor
movement moves steadily on towards
the ultimate goal of justice and frater-
nity. It is the only gleam of hope
on the visible horizon of a sad and
sorrowful world.

HINTS FOR SPEAKERS

That Lloyd George Can Hold an
Audience an Hour, Does Not
Prove That You Can

[William J. May]

Popular speeches do not just hap-
pen. They are always very carefully
made. Even the man who can make
a good speech at three minutes' no-
tice has had to develop his ability by
study and care.

Know what you want to say. Put
it into a sentence or two. Then when
you have planned your speech see
whether you have said it.

Every good speech has a beginning,
a climax, and an end. Many speeches
begin in confusion, continue in a
muddle, and end in bewilderment.

Make sure of a good start. A good
laugh or a hearty cheer after the first
sentence or two carries you half-way
to success.

If you are speaking from a plat-
form pitch your voice to reach the
clock in the front of the gallery.

Tell a good story if you know one,
but make sure you know how to tell
it. A story that falls flat is a disaster.

Be brief. The fact that Lloyd
George can hold an audience for an
hour does not prove that you can.
If you do not know that, other people
do.

LETTERS TO
THE FED

[The opinions and ideas expressed
by correspondents are not necessarily
endorsed by The Federationist, and
no responsibility for the views expres-
sed is accepted by the management.]

Dr. Curry's Lectures

Editor B. C. Federationist: I am
pleased to accept your invitation to
contribute a synopsis each week of
my lectures on the "Problems of Life
and Labor." These will begin Friday,
October 12, in the W. P. hall, 303
Pender street west, at 8 o'clock. This
will make the fourth season during
which I have dealt with these sub-
jects, and this winter I propose intro-
ducing many changes, and new illus-
trations. The regular publication of
these reports has placed your paper
in an exceptionally favorable position,
for today the ablest educators in the
labor movement declare that a scien-
tific basis is most essential, in order to
understand the great social problems
now before the workers of the world
in general. We are all aware that
neither the daily press nor the usual
institutions of learning dare teach the
truth regarding the cause and out-
come of the political and economic
chaos, which is threatening the world,
and already exists in Europe. Upton
Sinclair, among others, has fully pro-
ved in his three books, "The Brass
Check," where he deals with the pub-
lic press, "The Goose-Step," in which
he analyzes university education, and
"The Profits of Religion," that the so-
called institutions of learning are now
supplying little more than organized
ignorance, and the propaganda of big
business. He proves that university
courses tend to widen and deepen that
"great gulf fixed" between the masses,
and the privileged few, between the
"dives" and "Lazarus" classes of mod-
ern society; that higher education
deals largely in dead things, lacks the
flame of human sympathy, or under-
standing of the struggle of the com-
mon people for life and freedom. But
ignorance alone enslaves, and how
could we expect the masters of mod-
ern society who enjoy luxury and ease
to furnish that understanding through
which their exploited subjects could
break their chains, and perhaps do to
them what was done to the rulers of
old Russia? We notice that in this
province, as in other parts an effort is
being made to "educate" the enquir-
ing members of the working classes.
Not many months ago a leading
teacher of McGill university, declared
in this city that physical science was a
very valuable study for our young
men, as it would engross their atten-
tion, and would prevent some of them
from becoming labor agitators and
radicals. The course for the coming
season will in all cases have a practi-
cal application. I not being an em-
ployee of a ruling class parliamentary
institution, there will be no need of
the "Goose-Step" attitude, and no in-
centive for evasions regarding the
great problems of life and labor, I
propose dividing the course which will
occupy about five months, into
three parts. The first will deal with
the past and present "warfare between
Science and Superstition." In the sec-
ond, I will outline Cosmic and organ-
ic evolution, presenting the evidences
of man's descent from the lower
forms of life. The third portion of
the course will deal with industrial
evolution, and especially the cause and
outcome of the revolutionary and the
reactionary movements now so promi-
nent. I invite all interested to attend.
Admission free; questions and discus-
sion as usual. W. J. CURRY,
Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 4, 1923.

"Wild-eyed" Agitation

Editor B. C. Federationist: "The
Labor party owes its strength, not
to 'wild-eyed' agitation, but to the
shortcomings of capitalism," declared
Philip Snowden in a recent interview
on the development and present sta-
tus of the Labor party in England.
"Them's my sentiments, too," to use
a slang expression. "The wild-eyed,
shouting-voiced, ultra-radical variety
never have the influence upon the un-
awakened worker that the cool-head-
ed logical, reasoning, sticking-to-
facts type of man has. Nearly
everyone has heard the type of speak-
er who, from the minute he starts to
rant to the time he completes his
spasm of oratorical fireworks, shouts
like a wild man and waves his arms
like a windmill. This type of speak-
er is oftentimes interesting because
more or less amusing, but he does
not make many converts to the
cause. An interesting example to
prove this contention can be cited in
the development of the Non-partisan
league. Organizers in both the United
States and Canada succeeded in
alienating thousands upon thousands
of farmers from the old political party
ties and converting them to a very
progressive political and economic
program by merely reminding the
farmers of the short-comings of the
present system and the injustices the
farmers suffer from, and by reading
them a political and economic pro-
gram that would remedy conditions.
These organizers not only converted
hundreds of thousands of farmers,
but succeeded in inducing them to pay
\$15 each to help carry on the work.
And the important point is that if
these organizers had on the start
told these farmers that the program
of the league was practically the same
as that of the socialist party, most
of the farmers would have run the
organizers off their farms. But be-
cause they were not scared to death
by the word "socialism" and were
not visited by "wild-eyed" agitators
waving red flags, they joined the
league, and captured the State of
North Dakota and instituted a social-
ist program that would have succeeded
had it not been for the fact that North
Dakota was too far ahead of the rest
of the states and was practically
isolated financially by the powers of
Wall street. PROGRESS
Vancouver, B. C., October 3, 1923.

VOLCANOES OF WAR

Unique Gathering at The Hague
of Some Five Hundred
Delegates

MANY PEOPLE LIKE WAR

Militarists Advise Settling Trade
Disputes by Arbitration
but Not War

[By J. B. Williams]

THE END of last year witnessed the
unique gathering at The Hague of
some 500 delegates imbued with the
idea of using every effort to destroy
militarism. Although a certain sec-
tion tried to use it for the sole pur-
pose of propagating their particular
and peculiar theories, the overwhelm-
ing majority of the delegates were
there with the sole idea of establish-
ing machinery which would eliminate
force from international differences
and substitute arbitration based on
reason and fairness. It is an aston-
ishing thing that so many people ad-
mire and extol the beauties of the
volcanoes of war, and fail utterly to
realize the devastation that volcano
is causing in the peaceful valley be-
low. Another astonishing thing is
that while many militarists advise
the settlement of trade disputes by
adopting methods of arbitration and
conciliation where it is merely a ques-
tion of wages or profits, they are not
prepared to apply the same methods
to national and international disputes.
Surely such methods are much more
essential in cases where the shedding
of blood and the infliction of untold
misery is involved. In the light of
comparative recent events I do not
hesitate to say that certain people
enter with lighter hearts into warfare
where human lives are at stake than
they do when it is a case of profits
being in peril.

RUSSIAN CO-OPERATION

Big Consumer Societies Run
Farms, Stores, Restaurants
for Members

The Russian co-operative societies
are prospering. Since the adoption of
the new economic policy by the soviet
government in the spring of 1921 and
the abolition of what the communists
called war communism, the millions
of Russian peasants and workers, or-
ganized for production and distribu-
tion, have been steadily extending
their field of operations until today
they are the leading economic force
of the country. Upon arrival in Mos-
cow the German commission were
struck by the presence of three let-
ters on stores, delivery wagons and
signs innumerable. These letters
meant that the business was part of
the Moscow Central Co-operative as-
sociation, an organization embracing
about 200 separate co-operative soci-
eties, with 900,000 members, almost
half the population of the Russian
capital.

There are more than 1000 stores and
factories operated by the Moscow co-
operatives, with 6000 employees, 65
auto trucks and 500 wagons. In ad-
dition to running model large-scale
bakeries, restaurants and stores of all
kinds, the Moscow Central Co-opera-
tive maintains 73 big farms near the
city which supply it with milk, butter,
eggs, vegetables and fruits. The co-
operatives also maintain homes for
the children of their employees, lib-
raries and schools. Individual members
of the co-operatives receive credit for
necessary purchases from a special
fund of 350,000 gold rubles (\$175,000)
established for that purpose.

Sleep, the Restorer

"Early to bed, early to rise, is a
splendid maxim for the nervous pa-
tient to follow, for sleep is undoubtedly
the greatest health restorer in the
world. Be sure that there is plenty
of good fresh air in the bedroom, and
often a hot bath taken before retiring
will relax tense nerves to such an ex-
tent that sleep comes very readily.

Hand your neighbor this copy of
The Federationist, and then call
around next day for a subscription.

BURNING STOMACH

Relieved in two minutes with
JO-TO

Jo-To relieves gas pains, acid stomach, heart-
burn, after-eating distress and all forms of
indigestion quickly, without harm.
All Drug Stores.

\$5.00 Down

—PUTS FAMOUS NEW—

Hoover Suction
Sweeper in Your
Home

IF YOU ACT PROMPTLY

This exceptional offer is for a limited
time only. We're doing it to give every
woman in Vancouver and vicinity a chance
to own the finest and most practical elec-
trical cleaner ever made.

This special offer is on the latest model
—the famous new Hoover with the 10 re-
volutionary features—the fastest selling
electric cleaner ever made.

You've always wanted an electric cleaner
like this—now's your chance. Phone today
for a demonstration. Seymour 1670.

Hudson's Bay Company

VANCOUVER, B. C.

LAND-CLEARING FIRES

Canada Has Paid a Tremendous
Forfeit from the Same in
Destroyed Timber

The problem of land clearing fires
started by settlers and running into
the green timber is one of the most
aggravated and complex. Settlers in
newly-developed districts must use
fire to clean up the debris and natu-
rally wish to choose hot and dan-
gerous weather when burning condi-
tions are best. This inevitably means
that for the clearing of farms Canada
has paid a tremendous forfeit in des-
troyed timber. Much has been done,
however, to make the process of land
clearing safe by issuing permits for
burning and supervising the operation
through officers of the forest service.
The Canadian Forestry association has
repeatedly pointed out that the wood-
using industry of Canada accounts for
a national income of \$500,000,000 a
year and cannot continue indefinitely
unless every safeguard is thrown
about the limited possessions of the
dominion.

Dr. J. I. Gorosh

DRUGLESS PHYSICIAN
CHIROPRACTOR

Chronic and nervous diseases treated
by drugless methods only.

902-03 DOMINION BUILDING
207 Hastings Street West

For free examination, Call Sey. 4371

CHARITY PAY FOR WORK

That \$8 Per Week Wage Just as
Much a Crime as Stealing
Which It Caused

A married woman, of New York city
whose husband had run away and left
her to keep their two-year-old child,
was arrested for stealing. She ran an
elevator in the Manhattan Ely and
Ear hospital, and, the report said, was
paid \$8 per week. That too was char-
ity, not work, but here the employer
was worse than a pauper. That \$8
per week wage was just as much a
crime as the stealing which it caused.
Certainly, as women get further along
in politics and business, such oppres-
sions are due to become fewer.—Col-
liers.

WHIST DRIVES

GET YOUR OFFICIAL PROGRESSIVE
WHIST SCORE CARDS, (16 or 25 games),
ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) A HUNDRED, AT

Cowan Brookhouse, Ltd.

1129 HOWE STREET Phones: Sey. 7421, 4490

Five Hundred Score Tablets, 20c each
Court Whist Cards, 15c per dozen; \$1.25 per 100

TAILORS

— TO PARTICULAR MEN —

Sev. 1383

CUSTOM MADE TAILORS

Sev. 1383

STORRY & McPHERSON

Upstairs at 663 GRANVILLE STREET

TAILORS

DISTINCTION

No matter how many brands of Beer there are, you will al-
ways find one just a little better than the rest. COMPE-
TENT JUDGES DECLARE:

Britannia

CAN'T BE BEAT

BEER

Can't Be Beat

You Need These Goods Now

Rainiest Shirts, best make, \$6.00.
Rainiest Pants, double knee and seat, \$5.00.
Rainiest Hats, \$1.75.
Mackinaw Coats, all-wool, at \$8.50.
Mackinaw Shirts from \$5.00.
Working Khaki Shirts, at \$1.25.
Stanfield's Underwear, from \$3.00.
Stanfield's Red Label, Blue Label, Black Label.

GUM BOOTS
Two Buckle\$3.50
Six eyelets\$3.75
Knee high\$5.00
Three-quarter height\$6.75
Hip high\$7.50
Working Boots\$4.50

DAYFOOT'S
6-in. top\$ 7.50
8-in. top\$11.50
9-in. top\$12.50
Bell's Fine Boots are the best.

W.B. Brummitt

412 HASTINGS STREET WEST
18 and 20 CORDOVA STREET WEST VANCOUVER, B. C.

Brummitt's New Store
W. B. Brummitt, whose name is familiar to all readers of The Federationist, has opened a bright little branch store at 412 Hastings street west. The record of this firm, who specialize largely in the needs of working men, is one of quiet, steady growth. The original store was opened seventeen years ago down on Cordova street, where practically all the business of the city was done in those days; soon the store next door had to

be added. Then came a branch store on Main street, which has been replaced by the more modern and more centrally located store in the busiest part of Hastings street. Always a staunch supporter of labor, Mr. Brummitt has built up a very fine business in men's clothing and furnishings, and it was in an endeavor to better serve his patrons that the new store on Hastings street was opened only a few weeks ago. At both stores, union-made goods are carried as far as possible.

HOME BANK FAILURE

"Canadian Banking System Best in the World"—for the Banks

EXPLAINED BY J. W. WARD

Deposits and Loans Far Exceed Amount of Money in Existence

"YES, we have no money, but we have some nice loans and deposits." We can imagine the heads of the defunct Home bank singing the above parody on the song, "Yes, We Have No Bananas." Canadian bankers seem to have the habit of saying that "the Canadian banking system is the best in the world." It is—for the banks. A banking system hardly could be conceived that would make the "financing" of the banking business any easier or "softer" than that in existence in this country. All persons who have made a study of the credit system in Canada have been aware of this fact—that the Canadian banking system is the best in the world—for the banks. But the announcement that the defunct Home bank will pay only 40 cents on the dollar to depositors, perhaps a year or two from now, has convinced everybody who has not studied the Canadian banking system that it must be good—for the banks. One reason a bank can show a satisfactory statement, like the Home bank did before it "suspended payment," and at the same time actually be on the verge of going bankrupt, is because both the deposits and loans of Canadian banks far exceed the amount of money actually in existence. Taking the figures of June 20, 1922, as an example, the total amount of bank notes in circulation was \$166,085,839, and of dominion notes, \$232,748,410, making a total of \$398,834,249. On the same date, the banks had \$60,203,250 of gold, silver and other coin in their possession, and in addition there was \$9,502,533 of gold coin in the Central gold reserve. On that date, the banks had deposits in Canada amounting to \$1,687,162,044, while the loans, including current and call loans in Canada, and loans to provincial governments and municipalities totalled \$1,398,267,220. How can banks have on deposit and lend to their customers three or four times the amount of money in existence? It is explained by John W. Ward, secretary of the Canadian council of agriculture, as follows:

"Banks do not deal so much in money as in credit, and the figures to a large extent represent credits and debits in the books of the banks. Take, for example, a customer who wishes to borrow \$1000 from a bank. The bank will give him the accommodation, the customer will give him a note promising to pay the \$1000 three months after date, which the bank will discount at say 8% per annum, placing \$980 to the credit of the customer in his books. The bank's deposits are, by this transaction, increased by \$980 and its loans by \$1000 without actual money having been used at all. The same thing may be repeated a thousand times and then we have a bank with \$980,000 of deposits and \$1,000,000 of loans. People will not, of course, borrow money and pay interest upon it in order to leave it lying in the bank, but as long as they use the credit placed at their disposal only by writing cheques, which are deposited by those to whom they are payable, the deposits will not be reduced, although they will be transferred to different accounts and perhaps to different banks. Taking another case where money is actually used, suppose an employer of labor borrows \$1000 from the bank, which he takes away in cash for the purpose of paying wages. The workmen to whom it is paid will not carry this money in their pockets for many days. Most of it they will spend before the next pay day, paying it to their grocer, butcher and landlord. These, within a very short time, will deposit the money in the bank. What the workman saves he himself will probably deposit, keeping in his pocket and in his house sufficient only to meet his needs until next pay day. Thus the money loaned to the employer quickly returns to the bank to be loaned again. In both of these ways, loans cause deposits and the two items of loans and deposits in the bankers' statements naturally rise and fall together. Free lending by the banks produces the same way, the restriction of loans automatically brings about a reduction in deposits. The more the banks lend the more their deposits grow."

Makes Unity Plea

(Continued from page 1)

sure it would be mutually beneficial if there were more general co-operation between the journeymen barbers and the barbershop owners. Several non-union barbers present at the meeting pledged themselves to join the union. After the meeting, a banquet was held in Mr. Shannessy's honor in the banquet room of Alexander's dancing establishment.

MAIN STREET PAVING CONTRACT

NOTICE TO WORKMEN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all workmen who were employed at less than 67½ cents per hour on the Main Street Paving Contract, that the Canadian National Railway and the Pacific Construction Company from the time of the reduction of wages on July first to time of completion of work in December, 1922, that they will be granted an additional allowance as may be arranged with the Canadian National Railway for each day actually employed at the reduced rate.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that all claims for such wages must be filed with the undersigned on or before October 15, 1923, in order to participate in this distribution.

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MONTREAL LABOR COLLEGE

Entering Fourth Year of Its Educational Activities—Devising More Effective Methods

The Montreal Labor college is entering its fourth year of its educational activities. The executive of the college is devising more effective methods of reaching more of the trade unionists of that city, as this particularly is the aim upon which the college was founded. Among those who will conduct lectures starting October will be Captain Paxton Hibbons, of New York, a noted lecturer on the Russian situation; Prof. Scott Nearing, well known authority on the labor movement and world events, and J. S. Woodsworth, M.P. for Centre Winnipeg.

Jerre L. Sullivan

(Continued from Page 1)

One company has denied this statement and has threatened the speaker with a libel suit over the affair.

It was quite a struggle in Canada to carry on because of lack of co-operation among the members themselves and their employers. If there were no patrons, there would be no jobs—so all must work to please the public, and everyone would benefit by doing so. Another thing—the officers of the union should be assisted in their work by the members. Mr. Sullivan pointed out that had it not been for the co-operation of the members in the past, a big organization of their own would not now be built up on the continent—and he would not be with them this afternoon, (Applause.) Before the advent of the union, he had worked at Toronto for \$10 a month and at Denver for \$22.50. Some of the proprietors were real good fellows, but then they cannot pay any more to their men than their competitors are required to pay.

Friendship and Duty Won't Mix

If they did they would soon be out of business. No member should make things unpleasant for his friend or chum who happened to be in charge of a dining-room, by the non-observance of rules, thereby jeopardizing his position. If there is to be a cut between friendship and service, stay with the house. There is no such thing as friendship and duty mixing. If conditions in the trade are to be improved, members must stand by each other, and help one another. You cannot win if you think you are going to lose and you can't be successful through your organization without confidence in one another. The daily press is none too friendly to organized labor. Then it is your duty to loyally support your local labor paper as well as the official magazine, Mixer and Server, of the association.

The international union had in the beginning 700 members. Its field of operations took in all Canada and the United States. This was considered progress. Now there were over 20 locals each with more than 700 of a membership. The first surplus over expenditure was \$35.15. Four years later the membership roll reached the 50,000 mark. It grew too fast because up to that time they had nothing to offer its members. Since then, however, Mr. Sullivan has handled over \$5,000,000 union funds. Some \$12,000 has been spent for Canadian organization work.

This is the first visit of Mr. Sullivan to the coast and he was loud in his praises of Vancouver.

He resumed his seat amidst applause.

MANY FOREST FIRES

Losses by Them in Five Years Average \$14,500,000 Annually

NUMBER FIRES A YEAR 5779

Causes of Shocking Vandalism Were Nine Times in Ten Recklessness

CANADA'S bill for damages sustained by reason of forest fires during the past five years averages \$14,500,000 annually. The number of forest fires averaged 5779 a year and the causes of this shocking display of vandalism were nine times in ten human recklessness. Campers accounted for 24 per cent. of all these fires; settlers burning slash started 22 per cent.; lightning 10 per cent.; and railways 26 per cent. The figure charged to railways is, however, an unfair index of responsibility. In the first place, practically all fires started, or said to be started, from railway lines are instantly reported. This is not true of campers and settlers and lightning fires. Again, the majority of railway fires, being quickly detected, are quickly put out so that as timber destroyers the railway lines have fallen to a minor position.

Australia Buys Lumber

Australia brokers last week bought 6,000,000 feet of lumber from the association mills. A South African cargo was purchased, a little business done with the west coast of South America and some trade accomplished with the United Kingdom. Despite the fact that lumber in Sweden is about the same price as here, but freights from Scandinavian districts to Australia are \$2 a thousand less than from British Columbia, Australia buyers prefer the lumber from this country. Sweden has been doing considerable business in small material in the antipodes, but it is on regular liners and in parcels working out with general cargo.

CANADIAN EXODUS

Tide of Emigration Still Flows Across Boundary Line in Thousands

THE PROBLEM IS SERIOUS

Intercourse Easier with States Than Between Eastern and Western Canada

THE TIDE of emigration from Canada to the United States is causing the gravest concern to the Canadian government at this time. In the Canadian cities and on the Canadian trains one hears of this emigration problem whenever public questions are discussed. So serious has become the flow of artisans, farmers and younger men generally to the States that a movement has been started in Ottawa to bring to Canada one million young Britishers to work the productive lands of the dominion. The drift southward has been so extensive, in the opinion of a Canadian writer in a New York paper, that it is estimated there now are as many Canadians in the United States as there are in Canada. A large volume of this emigration has been piled up in recent years especially in 1922, when there was great building activity in the United States and no corresponding boom in Canada.

Artisans by Thousands

Artisans by the thousands came across the line, attracted by prospects of steady employment and extraordinary pay. The recent tide has more than counterbalanced the movement of farmers from the United States to western Canada a few years ago. Even in the agricultural regions the tide has turned southward. The Canadian government long ago foresaw the difficulties it would have in holding its natural population. In spite of tariffs and other international regulations, communication between the United States and Canada is much easier and more attractive than intercourse and co-operation between eastern and western Canada. This is because of the natural barriers of the lakes, great and small, the extensive regions of unproductive lands, and the high latitudes of the transcontinental railways.

Everything Possible Done

Everything possible was done to encourage the building of these Canadian railway lines, in the hope that intra-dominion travel and traffic should be made as inviting as possible. Several of these lines now are nationalized, but with distressing results. The dominion government is heavily in debt, aside from its war obligations; and with the loss of population the problem of extrication has been acute. Perhaps the most surprising feature of Canadian emigration is the great increase from the French-Canadian provinces into New England and New York. It is estimated that New York city alone has three hundred thousand Canadians, mostly from the French sections. What is true of the population also is true to a large extent of business. The fact that the two countries have the same language, similar customs and needs makes the interchange of products particularly easy and the co-operation in business devoid of difficulties. New York, Chicago and Detroit make is largely engaged in financing Canadian enterprises.

Trades and Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

bers' union, and the employers were agreeable to the proposition.

The council unanimously endorsed the recommendation, and will communicate its approval of the proposed act to the provincial department of public health and to the members of the legislature for Greater Vancouver.

Reports

Secretary Bengough said that he had arranged with the Workmen's Compensation board for a re-hearing of the accident case of a member of the Painter's union. In the absence of Chairman Brooks he reported progress for the Convention Entertainment committee. Approved.

The chairman of the Building Trades committee recommended that all the building trades use Trades and Labor council working cards. In future the committee would meet twice a month—second and fourth Tuesdays. The Amalgamated Carpenters will be asked to join in the movement. Report adopted.

Delegate Macdonald reported that the Label committee will hold a dance in the Alexandra Dancing academy on Friday evening, October 19.

Delegate Showler reported trade unchanged; still waiting upon the Home bank. (Laughter.)

Steam and Operating Engineers—Business fairly good; five per cent. of the members out of work; taking in new members from time to time.

Typographical Union—Negotiating new job scale; \$39.60 for 44 hours increased to \$42. Strike still on.

Journeymen Barbers—Work good all summer; slack at present, but all members working; holding open meeting to-morrow (Wednesday) to be addressed by the general president.

Brotherhood of Carpenters—About 20 per cent. of the members unemployed.

Painters—Trade bit quiet.

Some of the delegates rapped the reporters for alleged misleading and

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exaggerated reports of the meetings in the papers.

Work Ten Hours

Secretary Bengough and Delegate P. Floyd of the Laborers' union were appointed to interview the fair-wage officer regarding the hours of labor worked by the laborers on construction of the government grain elevator. It was reported that ten hours were being done on straight time. The mechanic on the job have the eight-hour day with overtime rates for the extra two hours.

The president reported that one of the big chairs used by the presiding officers had been stolen from the hall.

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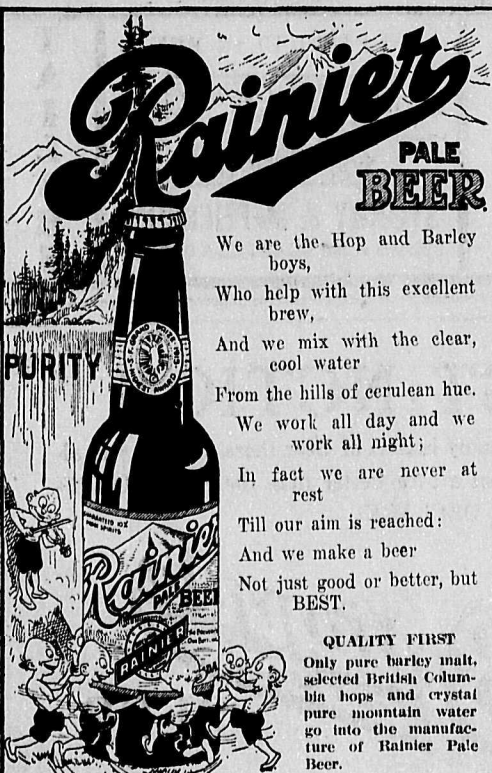
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